## TWO HOURS OF FIRE IN THE POST OFFICE

Electric Light Wires Start a Blaze Which Fatally Burns a Newsby, Destroys Part of the Easement and Puts a Million Pieces of Mail in Danger.

NO MAIL MATTER LOST.

Prompt Action by the Employes Removed to a Place of Safety the Sacks Just Received from the European Steamers.

FLOODS OF WATER POURED IN

The New York Post Office was on fire for nearly

two hours last night. Much of the north end of the basement floor, used for the distribution of newspaper mail, was destroyed, with all the machinery and the electric light plant of the office.

So sudden was the outbreak of the flames that a little it washoy, who had crawled for warmth into a ventilator in the Mail street side, was caught in their swift approach and fatally burned before he coul i extricate himsel .

No mail matter was burned, though some was injured by water.

The fire started at twenty-seven minutes to cleven o'clock. There were then between three hundred and four hundred men employed in the bunding under the charge of Night Managers Alexander Haif and Charles Hail. in the newspaper department on the basement

floor were about one hundred employes, who were sorting and distributing Saturday night's heavy newspaper mail and caring for the mail from the ocean steamships which had just come in. PROM AN ELECTRIC SPANK.

Some of these men who were at work at the extrame north end of the basement, where the electric light glant is separated from the rest of the basement by a wooden partition, saw a light flash of bine flame near the top of the partition.

They paid no attention to it. They had fre,

quently before not cod such flashes from the electric light wires which run over the top of the partition and thence lead to all parts of the build-

Almost instantly afterward the flame changed from blue to yellow, and the whole wooden partition and all that end of the building seemed to burst into fire.

The whole thing took scarcely a second or two. No one had even thought to sound an alarm. Now the clerks ran in terrified haste up stairs,

shouting an alarm as they went. When they got into Mail street dense clouds of smoke were pouring up through the ventilators

and the crevices of the platform upon which the mails are received from the wagons. Near the main entrance on Mail street a flame

was already working its way up through the timbers of the platform.

SMOKE IN CLOUDS.

Alarms were rung in from the nearest boxes. When the firemen came the whole first floor of the Post office and all the streets about the building were filled with smoke and the fire was roaring in the basement and pouring out through all the

the basement and pouring out through all the openings.

The fire was a particularly hard one to fight. The sinck was unusuall dance and suffocising, and made it impossible to see where the fire was. The firemen coupped holes into the outside platform, and through them tried to flood the basement.

To get into the basement with a loss was a simple im ossibility. Even to walk about on the first floorabove the fire was a very difficult feat. The smoke was so thick that the electric lights could hardly be seen.

THE HARLMENT FLOOPED.

Other alarms were sent out until there were a dozen copiuse at work, but it was not until after midnight that the water they were flooding into the basement seemed to have any effect.

The basement of the building extends under its entire length and breadth and is called the second class mail department. The immense space is occupied by "dunderberge" or round distributing tables, in riy or forty feet in diameter, with boxes for different mail routes or cities. There is one of these "dunderbergi" for almost every State in the Union.

The newspaper mails before, and again after they have been distributed at these tables, lie around the sides of the room stacked up in cloth sacks.

The electric light plant is situated in an exten-

The electric light plant is situated in an extension of the basement under the Post Office roadway which runs along the north end of the building and bet een it and the Mail street sidewalk. In the electrical department were four dynamos, which supplied the entire building with light.

The boilers and engines which operated the dynamos were in a sub-cellar directly under the electric department.

When the fire started there was no one in the electric department except an assistant electrician who knew nothing about the fire until it was under way and then he could do nothing but run to save himself.

STEAMSHIP MAILS RAVED.

are himself.

STEAMSHIP MAILS SAVED.

At that moment the steamship mails were striving. The mail brought from Bremen by the Havel was alread in. That of the Celtic, from Liverpool, was just being brought down. The Exturia's mails were also at the door.

All of these valuable mails were saved by the promptaction of the employes. In the first few moments of the fire they dragged out of the building nearly two thousand pouches of foreign and formestic matter. To do this they abandoned all heir heavy clothing, which was hung in lockers around the sides of the room.

In the basement were fully 1,000,000 pieces of

the basement were fully 1,000,000 pieces of mail.
On the first or ground floor, which is the letter or first class mail department, 150 clorks or first class mail department, and pre-

On the first or ground floor, which is the letter or first class mail department, 150 clorks were at work distributing letters and prenaring them to be sent out. At the 
first airm they swept all their work into sacks, 
emptied all the boxes and stored the whole lot in 
the extreme southwe-tern corner of the building 
as far away from the fire as possible. 
In this way it happened that there was no lotter 
mail at any time in danger. The newspaper mails 
were saved by sheer good luck. The registered letter and cashier's departments were far from the 
scene of the fire.

SAVING A NEW-BOY.

ter and cashier's departments were far from the scene of the fire.

People walking through Mail street, as the thoroughfare separating the Post Office building from City stall Park is called, have often noticed an enormous corrugated iron ventilator rising from the cellar of the Post Office building and bending outward at the level of the street, disclosing a wide mouthed opening.

Into this open space early in the evening Giuseppe Michaell and John Gerbarino, two newsboys, had crawled to warm themselves. They were fast asleep at the time the fire bruke out.

The ventilating shaft communicated directly with that portion of the Post Office which was in flames. Thick, pungent volumes of smok passed through the shart first, partly stupefying the boys. When the flames began to heat the metal work they were aroused.

Gerbarine was nearest to the street. He attempted to scramble out, but was unable to do so unassisted. He crited for heip. Patrick Miley, a driver of mail cart No, 101, heard the cries and ran to the boy's assistance. He lifted Gerbarino from out the shaft. The boy was burned about the face, hauds and arms and was taken to Chambers Street Hospital for treatment.

MICHAELI'S RESCUE DELAYED.

Miles asked him if there were any other boys in the shaft. He understood the boy to say no. He was just about to assist in resouling the mail matters when he heard faint numbed cries coming from the orifice. he attempted to crawl into the shaft, but the heat and smoke drove him back.

time reached the scene, fore out the hinge shaft and reloased Michael.

The boy was frightfully burned about the entre body. His hair and clothing were in flames, in removing his clothes at the Chambers birset Hospital great shreds of flesh came off with his garments, His orfes were pithode. The surgeons at the hospital said that he would undoubtedly die before morning.

Michael seve his age as thyrican years and his Michaell gave his age as thirteen years and his home as No. 47 Crosby street, where he lives with

tierbareni is seventeen years old, of No. 55 Crosby street. He lives with his parents. He will

Morris Stack, a fireman of Engine Company No. 27, was overcome by the smoke and fell to the floor of the basement of the building unconscious. One of his comrades atumbled over his form in an leavoring to ran a line of hose into the dynamo roun. form in entered dynamo room.
Stack was carried to the street, where he re-

covered by the aid of the fresh air and other remedies which were speedily applied.

MAIL MAY IE DAMAGED BY WATER.

Charles Hall, superincendent of the newspaper department, was about to commence assorting 250 bags of his class of mail matter that had just arrived by the steamer Ceitic when the fire was discovered.

SEVEN CARRIERS SUSPENDED.

SERIOUS CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST AT-

TACHES OF POSTAL STATION E.

Seven collectors of mail matter of Postal Station

E are under suspension for an act of insubordina-

tion, which may result in the still more s rious

Station E is in the centre of the up town district

known as "New Africa." The name has been given

it to distinguish it from another section of the

city in the neighborhood of Thompson street,

Both sections contain many residents whose an-

tioned.
The collectors of Station E made their rounds

PROBABLY FATALLY BURNED.

Clemens has been living in the house for some

thysicians who were called in said that the woman's burns about the neck and breast and instact that are had inhaled flame would probably

NARROW E-CAPES A. A FIRE.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in

the top floor of the building in which is located Wender's Assembly Rooms in West Forty-fourth

street. When Engine 54 reached the scene the

street. When Engine of reaced the score the states had broken into the adjoining rooms. A second alarm was ent out, but when the engines arrived the fire was well under control.

Ars. Margaret Wendel, who occupied the top floor of the building, esca ed d wn the staircase before the halls had become filled with smoke, but her eighteen-year-old son Charles was slightly burned about the ace and hands whill trying to extinguish the flames. The loss was \$3,000; esume of the fire unknown.

LITTLE FAITH IN KOCH'S LYMPH,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

city from Professor Von Bergman, the Berlin sur-

Accompanying the lymph was a note from Professor Von Bergman certifying to the reliability of

the lymph, with the following postscript: - "I must

the lymph, with the following postseript:—'I must confess, my dear Doctor, that I have very little faith in the therapeutic value of Dr. Soch's lymph. I recall now only one case, of the many I have acen, where there was beneficial result, and that was a case of lupus."

The letter also states that the German physicians have abandoned the lymph as a curative, excepting for patients who come to Berlin from a distance and demand that they be treated with it.

CHICAGO, HL., Feb. 14, 1891 .- Four vials of Koch's

She was taken to Chambers Street Hospital.

fatally burned in her apartments last night.

charge of obstructing the United States mails.

known as Mattle Africa."

SHOW WIDESPREAD GRIEF. bags of his class of mail matter that had just arrived by the steamer Celtic when the fire was discovered.

The newspaper room was filled with smoke almost immediately, and Mr. Hall and his assistants were forced to seek refuge. He said that all told there was between 1,500 and 2,000 sacks of mall matter of his class in the room at the time.

To what extent it was damaged he could not say. The sacks are all canvas and will withstand some moisture, but he leared that some of them would be badly damaged, if no by lire by water, as the fremen had located the fire near the newspaper assorting room, and were playing several streams of water into it.

Caning for Tiberia necons.

Inspectors Cross and Crarcy, of the Chatoms Bureau in the Post Office, were in their room on the second floor, in the wouth end of the building, awasting the distribution of the Celtic's mail.

The room was filled with smoke and the electric lights went out, leaving them in darkness. Hurisely placing the records of the bureau in the safe, they sought Superintendent Koney, of the register denarment, and Mr. Hopkins, of the city ordinary department, and the Hopkins, of the city ordinary department, and the Superintendent Koney, of the register denarment, and Mr. Hopkins, of the city ordinary department, and to Superintendent Koney's room for safe keeping. Six carf loads of ordinary matter had not yet been taken into the building. It was unloaded on the street and covered with tarpanin and watched throughout the night.

Shortly after midnight I walked through Sorrow Over General Sherman's Death and Sympathy for His Bereaved Family Find Expression All

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

Over the Country.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST

He Announces to Congress the Loss to the Nation in a Brief but Eloquent Eulogy.

Throughout the city yesterday afternoon the Star Spangled Banner floated at half-mast, It was the tribute of respect paid by every one who could to the dead General of the Army. The story of his last hours and of his life is told on pages 9 and 10 of this paper.

Telegrams coming from all over the country told of grief everywhere sincere and deep over Gen-

throughout the night.

CONDITION OF TE BAFFMENY.

Shortly after midnight I walked through the cellar with Superintendent Hall, who was as cool and composed as though a conflagration in the Post Office was an ever dur occurrence. The floor was covered with about six in hes of water, and the atmosphere was dense with smoke and as het as a Turkish bath. The iron balustrades of the stairway and around the assorting racis were steaming. In the engine and electric light room everything was burned out and charred. Here, undoubtedly, the fire originated, but whether it was owing to defect in the dynamo the superint indom was undered; in the dynamo the superint indom was uneral Sherman's death. the fire originated, but whether it was owing to defect in the dyname the machinery or some defect in the dyname the superint indent was unpropared to say.

Just previous to the breaking out of the fire one track load of the mail of the fire one track load of the mail of the fire one track load of the mail of the fire one track load of the mail of the fire one track load of the mail of the fire one track load of the mail of the fire one this collar. It was composed of stamped circulars and newspapers and of en communications. There was not a single fitter on the fire, which is devoted exclusively to the assertment of stamped matter and parcels and to second class mail matter. On our tour of inspection we found the hage from the Celter in good condition. They were still resting upon the iros track which stands some ten inches from the ground and consequently escaped the inundation. The bage were splashed by the hose, but not have To the bereaved family came hundreds of expressions of sympathy and condolence from com rades of the soldler and from friends of the

The President sent this message:-

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1891.)
To Hon. John Shrraman, New York:

I loved and venerated General Sherman and would stand very near to the more decrit affected members of his family in this hours of bereavement. It will be as if there was one dead in every loyal household in the land.

I suggest that the body be borne through Washington and lie in state for one day in the retunda of the Capitol.

Please advise me of any arrangement.

the Capitol
Pleass adviso me of any arrangements made.
HENJAMIN HARRISON.

OTHER EXPERSIONS OF SORROW. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, sent this massage to Mr. P. T. Sherman :-

I desire to express the sincero sympathy of the people of Pennsylvania for the family of General Sherman, of whose death I have just been advised. His particular fathful and invaluable services to his country will over be gratefully remembered. Governor Burleigh, of Maine, sent this despatch

ground and consequently escaped the intinduction. The bage were splashed by the hose, but not hunt.

The remaining mail in the immediate vicinity of the engine room was composed of two hundred canvas eachs of New York mail which was swaining assortion for the ontgoing domestic and city deliveries in the morning. The bags were on the floor and consequently got somewhat wat. The mail was stanged matter—circulars, stamped newspapers and packages.

Superintendent Hall opened several of the sacks, and they seemed moist, but otherwise not in the loast damaged. "They are all right," said Superintendent Hall with a smile of satisfaction. "Some of the addresses may have you," but otherwise I think there will be neither damage nor delay in their distribution."

POSTARS. ER VAN COST ASSICUS.

After making his tour of the, ection the Superintendent ran to the telephone, where Postmaster Van Cott had been ringing for him some time.

The POSTMASSER would have been upon the scene had he not been confined for some days past to his residence, on Clinton place, by sickness. The Su, crintendent tele; honed the good news to the Postmaster that not a single letter had been hunt or package or newspaper seriously damaged. "I do not think that we will miss a single mail either," said the Superint ndent.

At one o'clock in the meriting over a hundred men were engaged in assorting the mail, and the veilar had resumed its usual shipshape appearance, though the men whe were assorting had to wade in water nearly up to their; knees in going about their work. Accept my profoundest sympathy in this sad hour of siliction. All that is mortal of General Shorman has passed away, but the lustre of his fame, the enduring achievement of his great career, can never die. They will be held in cherished re-membrance as long as human rights are respected and liberty is loved. Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, sent this

As the representative of the people of Ohio I claim the body of General William T. Sherman for burial on the soil of the State which gave him birth. The people of Ohio will keep his grave green. message to General Thomas Ewing: -

VETERANS CALL AT THE HOUSE. A number of veterans called at the house evening. They expressed surprise when told they could not enter more surprised when told that General Sherman's body will not lie in state. "It's pretty hard not to be able to look on the face of our old commander again," said one, voicing the opinion of his companions.

A military guard was placed in the hallway of the residence at half-past seven e'clock in the evening, and will ramain there until the body is The guard consists af two men from Battery M. First regiment of artitlery, United States Army.

Among the visitors in the evening were Mrs. Damrosch, Secretary Blaine's daughter; Mrs. Hoy, cestors were reared under the tropical sun of the J. W. Pinchot and a delegation from Reno Post, G. Equator. The paople, though not of European extraction, keep up more largely than any other nationality the time benered custom of sending valentines. Their attempt to do so this year is accountable for the act of insubordination men-

Resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of leveral Sherman and Admiral Porter and sympathy with the hereaved families were adopted by the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the

with the bereaved families were adopted by the tioned.

The collectors of Station E made 'their rounds as usual on Friday and returned to the office of weighted down with plethoric eacks containing missives ranging all the way from the penny comics valentines to the most claborate variety packed in white pasteboard boxes.

There were all arge number of notes written on paper of delicate hue. The missives emitted to the unmistakable odor of musk and lavender water. The carly morning collections were made as tusual. As the day advanced the burdens of the carriers increased until at night several of the men had to get the assistance of boys to aid them in gathering the mass of valentines.

The saven suspended men had just returned from the trip that ends at ten o'clock at night.

They were somewhat behindmand and were vory weary. The collectors are required before leaving the office atter making a round to "face up" their letters, so that the "stamper" may cancel the postiletters, so that the "stamper" may cancel the postiletters and the postiletters and the postiletters are reserved for the stamper of the postile

last Wednes lay night that he caught cold at the theatre that eventuated in his drath."

Singularly enough, in a despatch from Chicago, Judge Waiter Q. Gre-sham, who held a command under General Sherman from 1861 until the army reached Attanta, says.—"Three weeks ago I visited General sherman at his home in New York. He was then well, cheerful and bright, and recalled a number of incidents of the war.

"He mentioned a large number of our mutual army friends who had died, and remarked, Gresham, we will join them soon. Little did I then anticipate how near he was to death."

DR. ALKANDICK'S STORY OF THE ILINESS.

Dr. CI. Alexander gave the history of General Sherman's lituess last evening. The doctor had been almost incessanity at the General's bedaide from the time his liness began and he had not had more then two hours sleep any day since Sunday.

"The General, as is known," he said, "caught cold Wednesda a wek ago. The next day he attended a wedding against the urgent advice of the members of his family. On Fri ay I was called in and found the General suffering from a cold and a sore threat.

"In Saturday he felt so much better that he days.

Clerk Wizner could not be found, and the other clerks excused themselves from speaking.

Superintendent Morgan said that if the charge against the men was sustained they would undoubtedly be dismissed from the force by the Postmaster General. he said further:—'I do not know but that the case falls properly under the head of obstructing mail matter." Olive E. Clemens, a maiden lady fifty-one years oid, occupying a furnished room on the third floor of No. 17 Renwick street, was probably

and found the General sunering to the sore throat.

"In Saturday he felt so much better that he wanted to keep an appointment he had made for that day. On my advice, however, he desisted and spent the day playing cards. I believe, with his family.

"Frysipelas set in on Sunday. He was flighty that day and on Weinesday he became delirious. The crysipelas spread over his face and the lymphatic glands in his neck became swollon. Tuesday he grew worse and I applied treatment for the crysipelas." years.

Last night she attempted to light a fire in a small has hight and attempted to gut a first in a man kerosene oil stove when in some unexplained manner her clothing caught fire. In a twinkling she was enveloped in firm s.

She ran about the room in a frantic endeavor to put out the fire. Her screams for assistance brought in the neighbors, but before the flames were finally extinguished she was in an unconscious

any ne kee".

"Wednesday came and there was no change for the better, but General Sherman slightly rallied on Thursday morning. His rally was not such to insure even faint hove of the General's recovery, and I so informed Surgeon General Moore, at Washing-

"Friday was the turning point for the patient, "Friday was the turning point for the patient. The ery-spelas had almost completely disappeared, but the attack had left the General very much weakened. His old complaint, bronchial trouble and asthma, I think, kiled General Sherman.

"In his weakened condition he was unable to throw off the muchs which gathered in his throat. The mucus accumulated, and the General was slowly strangled to death.

"I think be suffered greatly. There was always the quick respiration, the gasp for breath but he bore everything without a murnur and no one could have been more heroic.

"Since Tuesday we had practically abandoned

"Since Tuesday we had practically abandoned all hope of General Sherman's recovery."

HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENERAL SHEET-MAN'S DEATH WAS R CRIVED A THE CAPITAL. Washington, Feb. 14, 1891.—The President had just finished his luncheon and was walking up stairs to his office when the bullstin aunouncing the death of General Sherman reached the White lymph were received to-day by a physician of this spatch to Private Secretary Halford, who hastened

House. The telegraph operator handed the white spatch to Privale Secretary Halford, who hastend to inform the President and met him on the stairway. The President and met him on the stairway. The President was very much shocked at the intelligence, as he and General Sherman had been near and dear friends for many years.

A few minutes afterward the President received a brief telegram from Senstor Sherman announcing his brother's death. He thereupon sent for General Grant, who is acting as Secretary of War, and Major General Schofield and gave instructions for full military honors for the dead soldier, and made several suggestions in regard to the character of the general order announcing General Sherman's

death to the army. He also issued an executive order announcing the loss to the country. THE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The President this afternoon sent the following nessage to Congress:-

To THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REFIGERENTATIVES:— The death of William Tecumseh Sherman, which took place to-day at his residence, in the city of New York, at ten minutes to two P. M., is an event that will bring sor-

row to the beart of every patriotic citizen.

No diving American was so loved and venerated as be-To look upon his face, to hear his name, was to have one's love of country intensibed. He served his country, not for fama, not out of a sense of professional duty, but for love of the flag and of the beneficent civil institutions of which it was the emblem.

He was an ideal soldier and shared to the fullest the

epril & corps of the army, but he cherlebed the civil institutions organized under the constitution, and was only a soldier that these might be perpetuated in undiminished nucfulness and honor. He was in nothing an imitator. A profound student of military sciouse and precedent, he drew from them principles and suggestions, and so adapted them to novol conditions that his campaigns will continue to be the profitable study of the military profession throughout the world. His genial nature made him comrade to every seldier of the great Union army. No presence was so welcome and inspiring at the camp fire or commandery as his. His career was complete; his honors were full. Ho had received from the government the highest rank known to our military establishment, and from the people unstinted gratitude and love.

No word of mine can add to his fame. His death has followed in startling quickness that of the Admiral of the Navy, and it is a sad and notable incident that when the department under which he served shall have put on the usual sublems of mourning, four of the eight execu-Ive departments will be simultaneously draped in black and one other has but to-day removed the crape from its walls.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MASSION, Feb. 14, 180

IN CONGRESS.

The news of General Sherman's death was received at the House of Representatives a few minutes before two o'clock, and the members to whom the news was handed conveyed its contents to their associates, so that in a short time it was generally known. It was so well understood that he could live but a few days at the utmost that the amouncement of his death was received quietly and without exciting remark from the comparatively few members who were in de hall at the time. The Speaker having laid before the House the message from the President amouncing the death of General Sherman it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

At half-past three the message of the President announcing the death of den ral Sherman was init before the Senate. Mr. Hawley rose and offered the resolutions expressive of profound sorrow at the announcement. They were adopted unanimously, and on motion of Mr. Hawley the presiding officer was requested to appoint a committee of five Senators to attend the funeral of General Sherman. their associates, so that in a short time it was gen-

Sharman.

MILITARY ORDERS.

On the day of the funeral the troops at every military post will be paraded, after which all labors for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half staff un it the close of the funeral. On the day of the funeral sashute of seventsen guns will be fired at half hour intervals, commencing at eight o'clock A. M. The officers of the army will wear the nestal baiges of mourning, and the colors of the several regiments and batalihous will be draped in mourning for a period of six mouths. Other necessary orders will be issued hereafter.

TO BANSOM G. A R. POST, OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14, 1891 .- In February, 1890, on the occasion of General Sherman's seventieth birthday, the members of Ransom Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which General Sherman was the first commander, sent the General many congratulatory letters and telegrams. The old warrior, in replying to these, among other

things said :-"I have again and again been urged to allow my

"I have again and again been urged to allow my name to be transferred to the roster of some one of the many reputable posts of the Grand Army or the Republic here, but my invariable answer has been 'No.' that Ransom peat has stood by me 'ince its beginning and I will stand by it to my end, and then that, in its organized capacity, it will deposit my poor body in Calvary. Cemetery alongside my faithrulwife and idolized 'solder bey.'

"My health continues good, so my comrades of Ransom rost must guard theirs, that they may be able to funfil this sacred duty imposed by their first commander.

"God bless you all. W. T. SHEHMAN."
Calvary Cemetery is in this city and is one or the most beautiful apots in St. Louis. It is expected the General's desire in this matter will be carried out although, of course, the family's wishes will rule in the case.

GRIEF OF THE DUC DE CHARTRES. BY CABLE TO THE REBALD.

Pants, Feb. 14, 1891 .- The Duc de Chartres, upon hearing of the dangerous illness of General Sherman, expressed deep felt grief over the news, say ing :-- "As an ex-officer of the Army of the Potomac, and as an ardent admirer of the glories of the United States, I am most afflicted at the possibility of anything happening to the General."

ADMIRAL PORTER , FUNERAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler offered resolutions (which were agreed to) that the Senate realized in the death of Admiral Porter the loss to the country of an officer of the highest rank and distinction, whose achievements, through a service of sixty-two years, had fitly illustrated the courage and patriotism of the American navy; that the tenderest sympathies of the nation were present with his family in its time of

nation were present with his family in its time of grief and that a committee of five Senators be appointed to attend his funeral.

Senators Cameron, Hals, sigherson, Blackburn and Chandler were appointed.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and staff, Adjutant General inclediand and Major General Snowden and staff will attend the funeral of the late admiral Porter next. Tuesday.

Resolutions of regret were adopted in the House of Representatives to day, and the following committee was appointed to attend the funeral:—Messrs, Boutelle, Berbert, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Flower, Lodgo, McCreary and Vandever.

Arrangements for the funeral of Animiral Porter were completed to-day. Brief religious services will be held at the family residence at No. 1,712 H atreet Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, at the close of which the remains will be taken to Arlington Cemetery for interment. The naval regulations provided for the funeral of an admiral will

EX-SECRETARY S UNKT'S FUNERAL.

STAUSTON, Va., Feb. 14, 1891 .- The following despatch from the Secretary of the Interior was recalved by Mayor Fultz, of Staunton, last evening:-"I learn with deep regret of the death to-day of my distinguished predecessor, Hon. Alexander H. H. Steart. In consideration of his eminent public

service appropriate honors will be paid his memory by this department."

Mayor Fultz sent the following reply:—
"Your kind te egram has been communicated to the family of the late ex-Secretary Stuart, and it is deeply appreciated by them. I have the honor to inform you that the funeral will take place on Monday next at noon."

HARD LUCK FOR THE CHORUS GIRLS. STRANDED BY THE "BABES OF THE WOODS"

FIASCO AND ALMOST DES ITUES, There is a colony of very needy and very disheartened young women and some equally dejected elderly women in the boarding houses along Clin-

ton place just now. The young women are all from Chicago, and they were members of the "Babes in the Woods" com-

futile strike for back wages when the show came to

a sudden close owing to financial complications at

Niblo's a week ago. The elderly women are the mothers of some of the girls. mothers of some of the girls one of the girls who was in the chorus and also in the ballet, has been stopping with her daugnter at No. 46 Chuten place. She and Miss Kumons, a very intelligent and good locking young woman, were sovely distressed what tried hard to get work since her endagement in the "Babes of the Woods" was broken off, but she falled. Two weeks pay was due her when she left the company, and she and her mother have been without muney since. They have been kept from ab-olute destitution and managed to keep a roof over their heads, merely through the lenience of the boarding house keepet.

BIG LOANS OF MONEY ON DOUBTFUL SECURITY

There Is Apparently No Doubt That the Am rican Loan and Trust Company Acted Injudiciously.

PRESIDENT BALDWIN MAY RETIRE.

The Bank Examiners Still at Work on Their investigation - Mr. Adler Declares That Those Notes Signed by the Simpsons Are Genuine.

The bank examiners are still in charge of the books and assets of the American Loan and Trust Company. Examiner Cahill will probably not be ready to make a report to the Superintendent of the Banking Department u til to-morrow night.

Meantime the question as to whether or not the American Loau and Trust Company is insolvent re-

On one point there appears to be no doubt whatever-the concern, under President Baldwin's management, has certainly made a number of leans on very doubtful security. Whether or not these injudicious accommodations have been made to an extent which impairs the solvency of the

company is the question which the bank examiners'

investigation will determine. The directors of the American Loan and Trust Company-except, of course, those who were specially favored in the matter of loans-are said to be dissatisfied with the present management of the company, and it is quite likely that in May next, when the annual election is held, President O. D. Baldwin may be asked to retire.

It is known that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, for instance, retired from the Board of Directors six weeks ago because he was dissatisfied with Mr. Baldwin's way of doing business. BALDWIN AND HIS PRIENDS.

Mr. Baldwin is an able and experienced financier it is admitted on all hands, but he is said to be unfortunate in his choice of friends, and he has given loan accommodations to certain favored directors which were indiscreet to say the least.

What he was most criticised for yesterday, when the Herald's exclusive exposure of the manage ment of the trust company was commented upon in Wall street, was the heavy loan-amounting to nearly half a million dollars, or one-half the capital stock of the company—to the Decatur, Chesapeake and New Orleans Railroad Company, a small, unimportant road which exists chiefly on paper, and whose securities have no market value. But the responsibility for this heavy loan should be shared equally, perhaps, by George A. Evans, the director who is interested, through McCracken & Co., railroad contractors, in the building of the road, and through whose influence in the Board of Directors of the trust company the loan was

Secretary Thurston was as cheerful as ever yes terday at the trust company's offices. The fact that there was an undoubted run on the institution during the day, and that the window of the paying teller was crowded with customers, who were taking out their deposits, did not seem to ruffle him in the least. Mr. Thurston's chipper manner was in great contrast to the depression and nervousness which President Baldwin manifasted.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Thurston, "we will come out of this ordeal all right. We are not inscivent and the examination will prove it." This was what Mr. Thurston said substantially to all inquirers. STOOK "HITING" DENIED. He also denied, and so did President Baldwin, a

story which was current on Wall street to the effect that the trust company had been "kiting" the stock of the Third National Bank. Both officials denied positively that the company owned any of the Third National's stock. The story was to this effect:-When the Third

National Bank was under a cloud, a few mouths ago, by reason of the connection of some of its officers with the Simmons-Pell bank wrecking syndicate, the American Loan and Trust Company bought up some of the stock of the bank, which was then at a depreciated value.

Subsequently Pres dont Baldwin used this stock, it is and, as collateral to obtain heavy loans for the trust company from the Third National through the then acting president, W. C. Juckhout. Mr. Buckhout, now the vice president of the Taird

grant extensive advances to his institution.

DOES NOT DENY THE CHARGE.

Mr. Baldwin as I have said, denied this story yesterday, and se did Mr. Buckhout. But the latter did not deny the charge printed in vosterday's Henallo as having been originally brought by informer Ritch to the effect that President Baldwin caused to be made a fictitions entry in the books of the trust company of a deposit of \$300,000 in the Third National Bank, the fact being that no such deposit was made at the time in utioned—the last day of December last. That was the day when the semi-cannual statement to the Banking Department had to be made up, and the object of Mr. Baldwin was, according to this story, to make a more favorable showing as to the amount of each on band.

on hand. In reply to questions about this transaction Mr. Buckhout did not deny the story in so many words. He talked evasively, but neither aftirmed nor denied

In reply to questions about this tracesction Mr. Buckhout did not deny the story in so many words. He talked evasively, but neither affirmed nor denied the report.

President Harper, of the Mutual Reserve Life Association—of which Mr. Baldwin is the vice president—suthorized a denial of informer Ritch's story that his association had borrowed \$100,000 of the insurance company. From another official or the insurance company, the significant fact was learned that Mr. Harpers company used to keep an account with the American Luan and Trust company, where its deposits at one time smounted to \$300,000. But now, tor some unexplained reason, it keeps no money on deposit there whatever.

FORCED SIGNATURES TO NOTES.

Among Mr. Ritch's charges against the American Luan and Trust Company was one to the effect that in 1837 the company had advanced \$33,000 to W. A. Adler, of Spring Valley. N. Y. taking as security sight notes bearing the signature of W. Simpson, J. Simpson & Co. and J. Simpson for amounts aggregating \$36,000. These notes, Mr. Ritch declared, turned out to be forgeries.

W. Simpson, J. Dawbroker, of No. 91 Park row, when asked about the matter said.—"Some two years ago, I think it was, I heard that the American Loan and Trust Company had made a large loan on forged notes. What the amount was I have forgotten. About that the american Loan and Trust Company had made a large loan on forged notes. What the amount was the amount was but it was bary called ou me and showed me a note purporting to be drawn by me in favor of somelowly named Adlor—W. M. Adler, I believe, a man whom I had never known, I don't remember what the amount was but it was large. I understood that it was one of similar notes on which the company had made a loan. The representative of the trust company asked me if the signature was mine. I told him that it was not the firm were absent, J. Simpson in Canada. But H. Simpson, a son of J. Simpson, said he heard that the American Loan and Trust Company had advanced a large sum of money to one W. M. pany, who were thrown out of employment after a

been drawn in his favor by J. Simpson & Co. and J. Simpson.

"I don't recollect how many notes there were," added Mr. Simpson," "but I know that on one or more notes the name of the firm han been forged, and that on another note. Or perhaps more, the name of J. Simpson had been forged. How the matter was settled between John Adler and the American Loan and Trust Company I don't know. We didn't lose anything by it and consequently didn't pay much attention to the matter."

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, 1 SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1891.-When Adler was seen at home in Spring Valley to-night be denied all knowledge of the charge. He showed no

great surprise, however. "The notes," he said, "are genuine and were made by J. E. Simpson & Co., at that time ciothiers on Third street, New York. There were eleven, I think, made by Simpson from time to time, payable to me. Six were paid when they became due, but

American Loan and Trust Company, not as collateral nor for collection, but simply for safekeeping. When they are due I expect they will be paid. Several were accommodation notes.

"I transacted considerable business with the Simpsons and often leaned them money and they returned the favor by giving these notes to me without security. I think most of them, however, were for a consideration, though I cannot state the amount given. The loans made to me by the American Loan and Trust Company amount to \$31,500, with interest from some time is 1.88, I believe. They were made in sums of \$1,500, Xe., but if they reached \$42,000. I gave forty-two bonds of the asbury Park Gas Company of \$1,000 each as security.

in they reached \$42,000. I gave forty-two bonds of the asbury Fark Gas Company of \$1,000 each as security.

"The Simpson notes never were used to accurate these loans. The loans were paid as they matured until they now amount to but \$31,500. I can't understand why the charge was made. The American company is not interested in the notes. There is action now pending against the American company, instituted by Charles H. Fletcher, regarding the \$42,000 in bonds, channing thadn't a right to use the bonds on the ioans. The case was once tried before Judge Barrett in Supreme Gaurt, Special Torm, on January 14, 1800, and he decided that the security came to them rightfully and was properly held as such.

"Hotelier is one of the incorporators of the Asbury Park Gas Company. The case will again come up, owasibly on Thursday next in the Special Form of the Simpsons now are, but their paper is good, no matter what is the result of the action brought by Fletcher. It will not affect these notes. The trust company cannot hold them as collateral. The notes amount to \$80,000."

Mr. Adler said the charge was probably made to create feeling in the bond case.

ALL EUROPE WILL BE AT THE FAIR.

PRANCE HAS ACCEPTED THE INVITATION AND OTHER NATIONS WILL FOLLOW.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ] Panis, Feb. 14, 1891 .- The invitation tendered by the United States to the French government to take part in the Columbian exhibition to be held in Chicago was accepted by the Cabinet without

discussion. In speaking of the matter a high

official said to United States Minister Reid:-"I

think France is the first country to accept the initation. I hope so anyway." A cabinet Minister said, smilingly, "We have accepted the invitation in spite of the new American

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Minister in transmitting to the Foreign Office the United States government's invitation asking France to be officially represented at the World's Fair in Chicago, also sent a friendly note to M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and has received a response

of a most cordia! nature. Before the invitation reached the United States Legation M. Ribot asked Mr. Reid informally whether France had been invited to send a representation to the fair. Mr. Reid replied, "Certainly," adding that he had not forgotten the joy with which France learned of the United States' acceptance of her invitation to be represented at the Paris Exposition of 1889 at the time the European governments were giving the Republic the cold shoulder. Mr. Rein added, "So when the invitation to attend the Chicago fair arrives I trust that you will remember this."

M. Ribot replied: - "Do not have any fears as to the spirit wherewith the invitation will be received You can count upon! the cordial co-operation of France in the Chicago fair." M., Berger director of the recent exposition in

ring with Mr. Reid in regard to the fair. MR, LINCOLN CONFERS WITH BALISBURY ABOUT THE COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION.

Paris, heads the French delegation which will be

sent to Chicago. He is upon the point of confer-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891 .- I learn to-day that Minister Lincoln's "long and important interview with Lord Salisbury" a day or two ago had no especial international significance, but that it referred entirely to the question of an official participation by the British government in the World's Fair at Chicago Lord Sallsbury needed particular and detailed information respecting the fair, and espe cially of the nature and extent of the connection of the general government with it, prior to bring ing the matter of official representation before a

Cabinet Council. This information has been nopplied by Minister Lincoln, under instructions from the State Department, and the Minister is stated to be hopeful of a favorable result, provided nothing untoward happens to the fair on this side of the water. The McKinley Tariff act is not found to be an insuperable objection. The Gladstonian view is generally adopted that the McKinley act is an experiment of which our own people are likely to tire before serious injury is done to our foreign commercia

If the British government should decide to take part in the fair it is expected that the Prince of Wales will be placed at the head of the official commission, provided his health will permit. Otherwise the Marquis of Lorne or the Duke of Fife is Hkely to be nominated as chairman, either being regarded as well adapted to make the fair "go" in

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL THRONG THE CHICAGO PAIR.

COPYRIGHT, 1891, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.] BERLIN, Feb. 14, 1891 .- The Foreign Office has received through Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, the official invitation from the government of the United States asking Germany to take part in

the World's Fair, to be held in Chicago in 1893 The invitation has been sent by the Foreign Of fice to the authorities of the different States of the Empire, in order that German manufacturers may be consulted and the commercial bodies report before sending an answer to Washington. It is expected in official circles that there will be a rush of German exhibitors, for whom it will be neces-

sary to secure the largest obtainable space. WORK AGAIN STOPPED BY A MOB.

RIOTELS DRIVE OUT THE ITALIANS EMPLOYED BY WORLD'S FAIR CONTRACTORS. [BY T LEGRAPH TO THE HERALD ]

CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1891.—The contractors at Jackson Park tried to sheak the Italian laborers to the Sixty-third street entrance of the park this after noon in order that work might be resumed upon the sewer there, but the pickets of the native workingmen were on the alert and notified the main body of the move. In a few moments a perfect (orrent of men rushed upon the unsuspecting Italians, and with "Death to the

unsuspecting Italians, and with "Death to the Dagos!" as the battle cry, proceeded to "do up" the imported laborers in quick order.

So frightened were the Italians that they could not defend themselves. Throwing down their tools they scampered in every direction, out not until several of them had been severely hurt.

The contractors are thoroughly enraged, and say they cannot do their work if their men are not protected. They further say if the work at the park is to be controlled by an Irresponsible mob they will never got it done. The police do not seem disposed the afford the Italians any protection, and as a consequence the ricters have everything their own way.

Jundreds of idle men hang around Jackson Park day and night and swear they will kill any Italian who dares show his head.

SPENCER'S WOUND SELF-INFLICTED. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE REPAID.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1891. - Robert Spencer, who is dying from a pistol shot wound, in Cohoes, has when he was informed to-day that he could not recover he said that he shot himself. It is now thought that he teared insanity and preferred

death to detention in an assium. Spencer is an engineer by trade. It is said that he left New York on Wednesday. He told Dr. Parker that he had shot himself while at the foot of Lansing street and then walked up Lansing street and then walked up Lansing street and then walked in the said street the pistol in the yard. A search in the yard provided the statement to be correct, the pistol being found in the snow. There is no bullet hele through the coat and vest, but only through the shirt. The su old theory is sustained by information obtained from relatives.

1891.—There is no truth in the chiors of trouble telegraphed from here. Everytalng in quie and peace prevails throughout the country. Owneral Diamand his government are por har and there is no emposition. the remaining five were left in the hands of the | no

FALSE RUMORS FROM MESTED City or Maxico (via Galveston, Toyas, Peb. 16,